

Application of Joseph Tesler  
Serial No. 09/829,619 filed 4-10-2001  
Response of 3-1-04 to Office Action of 8-29-03

#### Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraph [0001] with the following amended paragraph:

[0001] The present application is a continuation claims the priority of U.S Nonprovisional Application Serial No. 09/792,474 filed February 23, 2001 and claims the priority of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/184,258 filed February 23, 2000. The priority of both applications is claimed, and Bboth applications are fully incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace paragraph [0034] with the following amended paragraph:

[0034] With a font-based Hebrew alphabet, each letter is sharply defined and perfect. The font size can also be made to any size without losing detail and sharpness. Another advantage is that the Torah file is not an image file but rather is a text-based file. This dramatically minimizes the amount of computer memory needed to store the document. By way of example, one column of 42 lines in an image format that had been scanned requires 40 megabytes of memory whereas the same 42 lines as a text file only uses 120 kilobytes. Additionally, a text file allows a wider choice of text and line manipulation via software such as Quark Express QUARK EXPRESS, to help in positioning of the letters and lines to conform to the .

Please replace paragraph [0038] with the following amended paragraph:

[0038] In an eighth step of the invention, a test copy of paper is imprinted with the grid lines (*Sirtut*)

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is for use in creating transparencies. These transparencies will later be used to create a template for the scrolls.

Please replace paragraph [0040] with the following amended paragraph:

[0040] In a tenth step of the present invention, the first transparency is adjusted so as to align the lines of text and the grid lines. In the preferred embodiment, a new transparency is printed out ~~with~~ on the computer to match the grid lines. Otherwise, the first transparency is cut into strips of text. These strips of text are carefully pasted onto a new (second) transparency such that each line of text hangs off of a grid line, as is required by the *Halakha*.

Please replace paragraph [0043] with the following amended paragraph:

[0043] In a thirteenth step of the present invention, a panel (preferably of ~~Plexiglass~~ PLEXIGLASS material) is prepared to match the size of a section of parchment.

Please replace paragraph [0044] with the following amended paragraph:

[0044] In a fourteenth step of the present invention, a double sided adhesive tape is adhered to the ~~Plexiglass~~ PLEXIGLASS panel.

Please replace paragraph [0045] with the following amended paragraph:

[0045] In a fifteenth step of the present invention, *Halakhically* suitable parchment is adhered to

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removable transfer tape and then adhered to the adhesive covered Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS, or the parchment is directly adhered to the covered Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS, taking care to smooth out all deformations or bubbles. (Such transfer tape is commonly used in sign-making shops to protect areas of the sign that are not to be painted on. The advantage of using transfer tape is that there is no permanent bonding to the parchment even after many days.)

Please replace paragraph [0046] with the following amended paragraph:

[0046] In a sixteenth step of the present invention, the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS is registered on an etching press table or using a proof press such as a No. 219 Vandercook Proof Press or a roller press and hand etched with a die to etch horizontal lines thereon.

Please replace paragraph [0047] with the following amended paragraph:

[0047] In a seventeenth step of the present invention, the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS is hand etched with a die to provide vertical lines thereon.

Please replace paragraph [0052] with the following amended paragraph:

[0052] In the twenty-first step of the present invention, the parchment is removed from the adhesive covered Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS. The process from Steps 15 to 21 is preferably conducted in less than one hour to prevent the adhesive from setting on the parchment when adhering the parchment directly onto the double stick adhesive.

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Please replace paragraph [0063] with the following amended paragraph:

[0063] Once the original scroll has been selected and the copy size determined, the original must be scanned in accordance with the third step of the present invention. In this scanning step, the original is preferably scanned using the highest quality scanner available. As explained above, the need for an extremely high quality scan is paramount due to the importance attached to the perfection of each and every single letter in a religious scroll. For this purpose, a top of the line scanner must be utilized. For example, a Scannmate SCANMATE scanner can be used. This scanner is an extremely expensive and high quality scanning device, costing \$40,000 for example, compared to lower quality scanners at the other end of the spectrum running several hundreds of dollars, or even less than a hundred dollars in some cases). Thus, in the third step of the invention a high quality scanned image is obtained and saved as a computer file which will serve as a first draft.

Please replace paragraph [0095] with the following amended paragraph:

[0095] To accomplish the desired flattening, Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS or any other suitable stiff panels are prepared to match the size of the sections of parchment. These panels will serve as the base for the parchment.

Please replace paragraph [0096] with the following amended paragraph:

[0096] In the preferred embodiment, each of these panels are covered with 3M 9249 double stick tape (tape with adhesive on both sides, also referred to herein as "double stick") or a tape which is similar

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thereto. It has been found that this particular tape possesses the properties necessary for use with the natural parchment material and accordingly this particular tape is preferred. The tape has sufficient adhesive strength to hold the natural parchment completely flat against the tendency of the parchment to reassume its natural shape. At the same time, this tape is not too strong, since a tape which is too strong may damage or tear the parchment when it is removed from the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS, or may simply make it difficult to remove the completed scroll from the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS material. For purposes of approximate illustration and comparison, it can be noted that this adhesive is stronger than a "Post-It note" type adhesive, while not as strong as the permanent adhesives currently on the market. Another tape method is to use removable transfer tape (commonly used in sign making shops to protect areas of the sign that are not to be painted on). The advantage of using transfer tape is that there is no permanent bonding to the parchment even after many days.

Please replace paragraph [0097] with the following amended paragraph:

[0097] Once the panel has been covered with the 3M tape or the parchment with the transfer tape, the parchment is affixed thereto. The parchment is laid flat on the panel, with care taken to avoid ripples or waves in the parchment. It is particularly important to smooth out any bubbles that may form between the parchment and the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS material. Such bubbles will interfere with the printing process and will distort the appearance and shape of the letters of the scroll and/or their exact position.

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Please replace paragraph [0098] with the following amended paragraph:

[0098] When the parchment has been placed on the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS and completely smoothened out, the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS is then registered (i.e. firmly fixed in a specifically designated location, referred to herein as the first station) and inscribed with *Sirtut*. The Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS is designed to fit into a specific position at the first station so that all materials inscribed on or printed on the parchment are precisely aligned. In one embodiment, the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS is preferably rectangular, and has two corners which fit against one or more pieces of wood at the first station, so that the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS is fixed in the desired spot. The etching press having the die for the horizontal lines then descends onto the parchment to etch the necessary horizontal grid lines (in the form of ink-free indentations) into the parchment. As an alternative embodiment of the invention (for the horizontal and/or the vertical lines), the parchment can be placed upside down on the first station, with the metal bars forming grid lines being located underneath the parchment (e.g. as part of the first station or as a die[s] inserted therein). When the press comes down on to the parchment, grid lines are etched. Preferably the etching of the *Sirtut* lines is done by hand, e.g. by turning a crank.

Please replace paragraph [0100] with the following amended paragraph:

[0100] After the first set of lines are formed, the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS is moved to a second station, similar to the first station disclosed above. At the second station, the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS is registered, and the vertical lines are etched onto the parchment using an etching press as described

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above.

Please replace paragraph [0103] with the following amended paragraph:

[0103] In the preferred embodiment, the ink used for this process is ultraviolet (UV) ink such as Nazdar NAZDAR 3600 shiny UV ink in black or Stricol SERICOL UV ink Matte MM/Shiny MR, or heat sensitive ink such as a Plastisol PLASTISOL ink. When most inks dry, the solvents in the ink evaporate causing spreading of the ink to occur. Ultraviolet or heat sensitive inks, in contrast, are more precise than traditional inks. Due to the fact that they do not have carriers or solvents which are evaporated off, they do not exhibit the same spreading or drying phenomenon. Instead, the UV or heat sensitive ink is cured or hardened using ultraviolet light or heat. By using these inks, undesirable spreading of any of the letters of the text is further prevented. As discussed above, the spreading of a single letter onto its neighbor will invalidate the entire scroll. Additionally, a much finer mesh screen such as a 385 or 420 can be used (the designation refers to the number of holes per square inch) as opposed to a 320 or less that is commonly used in traditional solvent based inks. The reason finer meshes cannot be used with solvent inks is because the smaller the holes the quicker the ink in those holes will dry up thereby ruining the screen after one or two times. Alternately, the UV inks will not dry until they are put through UV lamps. The finer mesh therefore allows for greater possible fine detail not possible with the coarser meshes.

Please replace paragraph [0105] with the following amended paragraph:

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[0105] Once the ink is cured from this second writing, the entire text of the scroll has been completely written thereon. The finished parchment is then unrolled from the 3M tape. Preferably, the steps from placement of the parchment onto the adhesive-covered Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS until the removal of the parchment therefrom are conducted in less than one hour so that the adhesive will not have time to set on the parchment unless the transfer type method has been used.

Please replace paragraph [0110] with the following amended paragraph:

[0110] To accomplish this, one large screen suitable of containing all eight scrolls is made with the lines spaced two to four inches apart. The multiple first lines are un-taped (i.e. uncovered for the passage of ink therethrough) and are placed over this parchment. As the squeegee is moved across the parchment, the first line of each of the eight scrolls is being printed at the same time. (The letters of the first line of each scroll are also being printed in sequence). The next line is then un-taped and the previous line is taped. Before the next line can be printed, the line must be registered to match the next scored grid line. In this situation, because each line is being printed separately, the line images on the screen do not match the scored parchment. In order to assure accurate placement on each line without ruining the parchment (which is expensive) a clear flat sheet of plastic like Mylar MYLAR material is placed and taped on top of the parchment. The screen is lowered and the squeegee is passed, printing on the Mylar MYLAR. After lifting the screen, a visual check is performed to determine whether the line just printed registers with the scored line. If it does not, the parchment is reregistered by moving the Plexiglass PLEXIGLASS board so that the scored line is in proper position with the line that is printed on the

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Mylar MYLAR sheet. The line printed on the Mylar MYLAR sheet is wiped clean (the ink has not cured yet and can be easily wiped off of the Mylar MYLAR) and the test print is conducted again to make sure that the adjustment is accurate. If the adjustment is not accurate, this process is repeated until everything lines up perfectly. Then, the Mylar MYLAR sheet is removed and printing is done directly on the parchment which should print right on the scored line exactly. The process is repeated with each of the screens of the Tefillin scroll (or alternatively, of the Mezuzzah scroll). Once the full eight scrolls have been printed, the parchment can be cut into eight sections, each section having a full Tefillin scroll thereon.